BOMBAY COURIE

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MR. J. H. BENNETT'S DAY SCHOOL, No. 6, Rampart Row, next house to the Parsee Aigarry.

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મીશનર•જે—હેચ—બેનેટની•દાફાડાની ઇશાકુલ•દાદીશેઠની•અગીઆરી•આગાલ ફોટેફોટ•નંબર ૬ વાલા•થેફેરમાંછે ૯

CALCUTTA 2D LOTTERY OF 1831.

UNDER the same scheme as last, Capital prize of 10,000 Gold-mohurs. Few Tickets in the above Lottery are for Sale at 160 Rupees each by Muncherjee Pestonjee at the Office of Dadabhoy Pestonjee in Fort, where also the scheme of the same may be inspected.

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A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS: ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. —Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Wood cocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M. 9. *Song*—"Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase. 14. Kurnaul Races.—15. A. Pongo Picnic.—16. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—17. Stable Tricks.—18. The [illegible]

Regulations therein laid down being considered equally applicable at this Presidency.

No. 65 of 1831.

General Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice Presidency in Council, Fort William 22d April 1831.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, with reference to the Rule that deprives an Officer of Command allowance except when in the Actual Exercise of Command, is pleased to Sanction, under authority from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors a Modification of the Regulation in question, and to direct that the undermentioned officers be permitted to enjoy the indulgence of leave of absence between Muster without suffering any Pecuniary loss, subject to the following limitation.

'That the aggregate period during which an Officer may be absent from his Command without any pecuniary sacrifice, be restricted to thirty days in the course of six months, computed from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, and from the 1st of July to the 1st of January respectively, it being clearly understood that the Command allowance shall in no instance be drawn by two Officers for the same period, and that the state be not put to any additional expense by the indulgence.

1st. Brigadiers on the Establishment.

2nd. Officers Commanding Garrisons or stations for which a Command allowance is sanctioned.

3rd. Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, Brigades of Horse, or Battalions of Foot Artillery. The Battalions of Sappers and Miners, or Pioneers. Regiments of Local Horse or Battalions of Local Infantry.

4th. Officers Commanding or in charge of Troops or Companies.

No. 66 of 1831.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, it is hereby notified that a Major General of His Majesty's Service employed on the staff of any of the Presidencies, shall be permitted to draw his staff salary up to the date of promulgation at the Head Quarters of his Division, of the Government General Order announcing the arrival of his successor, and to no later period.

2d. The above Regulation is not to affect the Major General arriving from Europe, who is entitled to staff salary from the date of his landing.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to Govt. Military Dep.
By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
Sec. to Gov

E COURIER.

, MAY 24, 1831.

ess, W. C Jervoise,

By the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Nautilus from Barbara, we learn that the Cholera had been making the most fearful ravages among the natives of that place. Those that had not fallen victims to it, had abandoned their homes and fled in all directions, in consequence of which, whole districts have been entirely depopulated. So precipitate appears to have been the flight of the inhabitants, that some persons belonging to the Nautilus, discovered in going through a once populous village, that the only remaining inhabitant was a girl about five years old. The little creature was taken on board Ship apparently in the last stage of starvation, and appears to have been forgotton or neglected during the haste of the flight. We are sorry to add that the Nautilus has suffered severely; having lost 15 of her crew by the same dreadful malady.

We learn from a correspondent at Ahmednuggur that a desperate attack was lately made upon Col. Strover, the commandant of Artillery at that station.

It appears that a lascar called Ram Sing in the service of Govt. conceiving himself from some cause or other to be much aggrieved, determined to revenge himself upon the Col. as the supposed author. For this purpose, having provided himself with a large pistol he approached the carriage in which the Col. and his lady were returning from their evening drive, and deliberately fired it at them, being at the time so close that considerable injury was sustained from the explosion of the powder; but the charge fortunately, with the exception of one shot which slightly wounded Mrs. Strover, passed over her shoulder and went through the top of the carriage. The villain upon discovering that he had not succeeded in his object made several cuts at the Col. with a large sword, which were luckily warded off by the hood of the carriage.

disturbances, if they do not rem
were, are very inconsiderably dec
a letter we have seen from the
of insurrection it appears that Col
and Lieut. Rochfort had left Ch
the 21st April for the vicinity of Sor
ing heard that a party of men were
guns and some Cavalry to the aid o
bels—also that the Quarter Master
with some Riflemen of the 24th Regi
I. who left Hurryhur some days previo
been made prisoners—a man who escap
Camp, gave such an account of the w
were treating the Quarter Master Serjea
his life was despaired of.

We also hear, that an Officer has had
narrow escape, having when in the jungle
Sagur, accompained by only a Naigue an
Sepoys, fell in with a force of
who told him he had better give
they had orders from their Chief
communication between Anantipoor
he replied, they must look to the conseq
if they persisted in detaining him. The
was answered, that they must obey th
ders. He on this took up the best position
could find, and made his small party load
fix bayonets. They said if he would only
two hours, they would send to their Chief
instructions; this he thought reasona
enough, considering the helpless situation
was reduced to, for affairs now became not a li
serious.—He had already been told that
grave was dug for him, and determined to d
the death of a Soldier rather than that of
felon—at this crisis be observed a consultation
going on, which he took advantage of, by
asking what motive they could have in view in
detaining him, when he was told
avenge themselves for the wret
were reduced to, driven from
which were plundered and burnt
and their domestic happiness
words of a similar meaning. The O
this no incident to let slip, but se
portunity to gain a hearing, asked
of the party could write, when a
instantly produced. He then select
six of the most reputable looking
told him if they would give him
of their grievances, he would
should be represent

[illegible]hat country. The inhabitants of [illegible] had fled whilst it was the theatre [illegible] returned.

[illegible]illity is so perfectly established that [illegible]m Algiers to Medeah is covered with [illegible] and the European costume is seen [illegible]t as frequently as that of the Moor or [illegible]. The French who reside at Algiers [illegible]o visit the mines in the mountains [illegible]as, and are every where well received [illegible]abitants. The National Guard is [illegible] at Algiers. The French and other [illegible]prol their names in it, and the Moors [illegible]sire also to be admitted. The Ge[illegible]f will probably accede to their [illegible] by these means facilitate the amal[illegible] the different nations.

[illegible]understanding between the Bey of Tu[illegible]he General-in Chief is of the most ami[illegible]escription. Oran and Bona are to be [illegible] by French troops.

Messager de Chambres, in remarking [illegible]letter, and the great commercial advan[illegible]hich the colonization of Algiers promi[illegible]France, says, "But can it be true, as the [illegible]*ore* informs us in an article quoted yes[illegible]y, and as a fresh letter, which we have at [illegible]nstant received from our correspondent, [illegible]es us, that the greater part of the African [illegible] will be suddenly recalled ?"

[illegible]n Tangiers, dated December 20, [illegible] French Consul at that place had [illegible]ainst the taking possession, by the [illegible]he Emperor of Morocco, of the town [illegible]elesen, situate on the territory of the an[illegible] Regency of Algiers.

THE ARMY.

[illegible]LITARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1831.

STAFF OFFICERS.

7 Field Marshals.*
110 Generals.
215 Lieutenant Generals.
236 Major Generals.
295 Colonels.
775 Lieutenants Colonels.
869 Majors.
1,796 Captains.
[illegible],485 Lieutenants (1st and 2d).
[illegible]gns and Cornets.

[illegible]tal of Officers on Full Pay.

CAVALRY.

[illegible]ments of Life Guards, (and 2d) } Cuirassiers forming the
[illegible]ent of Horse Guards, } Cavalry of the Household Brigade.
[illegible]e.

[illegible]ents of Dragoon Gaurds.
[illegible]ts of heavy Dragoons, (1st, 2d,

some part or other of the physical system; and which of the two forms of hypochondria will manifest itself in a particular case, depends altogether upon the mental idiosyncracy of the patient. Those of a dull, phlegmatic temperament, unstirred by intermixture and collision with the bustling activities of life, addicted to sombrous trains of reflection, and, oy a kind of sympathy, always looking on the gloomy side of things, generally sink, at some period or other of their lives, into the "slough of despond"- as old Bunyan significantly terms it—from whence they are seldom altogether extricated. Religious enthusiasts constitute by far the largest portion of those afflicted with this species of hypochondria -instance the wretched Cowper; and such I have never known entirely disabused of these dreadful fantasies. Those, again, of a gay and lively fancy, ardent temperament, and droll, grotesque appetencies, exhibit the laughable aspect of hypochondriasis. In such you may expect conceits of the most astounding absurdity that could possibly take possession of the topsyturvied intellects of a confirmed lunatic; and persisted in with a pertinacity—a dogged defiance of evidence to the contrary—which is itself as exquisitely ludicrous, as distressing and provoking. There is generally preserved an amazing *consistency* in the delusion, in spite of the incident rebuttals of sensation. In short, when once a crotchet, of such a sort as that hereafter mentioned, is fairly entertained in the fancy, the patient will not let it go! It is cases of this kind which baffle the adroitest medical tactician. For my own part, I have had to deal with several during the course of my practice, which, if described coolly and faithfully on paper, would appear preposterously incredible to a non-professional reader. Such may possibly be the fate of the following. I have given it with a minuteness of detail, in several parts, which I think is warranted, by the interesting nature of the case, by the rarity of such narratives,—and, above all, by the peculiar character and talents of the well known individual who is the patient; and I am convinced that no one would laugh more heartily over it than he himself---had he not long lain quiet in his grave!

You could scarcely look on N——without laughing. There was a sorry sort of humorous expression in his odd and ugly features, which suggested to you the idea that he was always struggling to repel some joyous emotion or other, with painful effort. There was the rich light of intellect in his eye, which was dark and full—you *felt* when its glance was settled upon you; and there it remained concentrated, at the expense of all the other features;—in the clumsy osseous ridge of eye-bone impending sullenly over his eyes -the Pittlike nose, looking like a finger and thumb full of dough drawn out from the plastic mass, with two ill-formed holes inserted in the bulbous extremity—and his large [illegible]

on in that strain for some minutes longer. "*What's* the matter with your master, sirrah, eh ?" I enquired, jerking his striped morning jacket.

"Oh, Docta! Docta! Com-a—Massa d—n bad! Him say so! Him head turned! Him head turned"—

"Him *what*, sirrah ? said I, in amazement.

"Him *head turned*, Docta—him head turned," replied the man, slapping his fingers against his forehead.

"Oh, I see how it is, I see; ah, yes," I replied, pointing to my forehead in turn, wishing him to see that I understood him to say his master had been seized with a fit of insanity.

"Iss, iss, Docta—him Massa *head turned* --him head turned ?—d—n bad ?

"Where is Mr N——, Nambo, eh ?"

"Him lying all'long in him bed, Massa -him d—n bad. But him 'tickler quiet -him head turned"—

"Why, Nambo, what makes *you* say your master's head's turned, eh ? What d'ye mean ?"

"Him Massa, self say so—him did—him head turned- d—n." I felt as much at a loss as ever; it was so odd for a gentleman to acknowledge to his negro-servant that his *head was turned*.

"Ah! he's gone *mad*, you mean, eh—is that it ? Hem ? *Mad*—is it so ?" said I pointing, with a wink, to my forehead. "No, no, doctor—him head turned ?—him *head*," replied Nambo; and raising both his hands to his head, he seemed trying to twist it round! I could make nothing of his gesticulations so I dismissed him, telling him to take word, that I should make his master's my first call. I may as well say that I was on terms of friendly familiarity with Mr N——and puzzled myself all the way I went, with attempting to conjecture what *new* crotchet he had taken into his odd— and, latterly, I began to suspect, half-addled—head. He had never disclosed symptoms of what is generally understood by the word hypochondriasis; but I often thought there was not a likelier subject in the world for it. At length I found myself knocking at my friend's door, fully prepared for some specimen of amusing eccentricity—for the thought now crossed my mind, that he might be really ill. Nambo instantly answered my summons, and, in a twinkling, conducted me to his master's bedroom. It was partially darkened, but there was light enough for me to discern, that there was nothing unusual in his appearance. The bed was much tossed, to be sure, as if with the restlessness of the recumbent, who lay on [illegible] with his head turned on one side, [illegible] deep in the pillow, and his arms [illegible] outside the counterpane. His [illegible] wore an air of exhaustion a[illegible] eye settled on me with a[illegible] from the moment that [illegible]

"Oh dear doct[illegible]

some extraordinary hallucination. To adopt an expression which I have several times heard him use—"I saw what o'clock it was, and set my watch to the time."

"Oh—well!—I see now how matters stand! —The fact is, I *did* observe the extraordinary posture of affairs you complain of—immediately I entered the room—but supposed you were joking with me, and twisting your head round in that odd way for the purpose of hoaxing me; so I resolved to wait and see which of us could play our parts in the farce longest!—Why, good God! how's all this, Mr N—— ?—Is it then *really* the case ?— Are you—in—in earnest —in having your head turned ?"—"*in earnest*, doctor!" replied Mr N——, in amazement. "Why, do you suppose this happened by my own will and agency ?—Absurd!"—"Oh, no, no—most assuredly not—it is a phenomenon—hem! hem!—a phenomenon—not unfrequently attending on the *nightmare*," I answered, with as good a grace as possible.

"Pho, pho, doctor!—Nonsense!—You must really think me a child, to try to mislead me with such stuff as that! I tell you again, I am in as sober possession of my senses as ever I was in my life; and, once more, I assure you, that, in truth and reality, my head is turned—literally so."

"Well, well!—So I see! -It is, indeed, a very extraordinary case---a very unusual one; but I don't by any means, despair of bringing all things round again!---Pray tell me how this singular and afflicting accident happened to you ?"

"Certainly," said he, despondingly. "Last night, or rather this morning, I dreamed that I had got to the West Indies-- to Barbadoes, an island where I have, as you know, a little estate left me by my uncle, C——; and that, a few moments after I had entered the plantation, for the purpose of seeing slaves at work, there came a sudden hurricane, a more tremendous one than ever was known in those parts;---trees canes--huts---all were swept before it! Even the ground on which we stood seemed whirled away beneath us! I turned my head a moment to look at the direction in which things were going, when, in the very act of turning, the blast suddenly caught my head, and---, oh, my God! ---blew it completely round on my shoulders, till my face looked quite-- directly behind me--- over my back! In vain did I almost wrench my head off my shoulders, in attempting to twist it round again; and what with horror, and—and - altogether—in short, I awoke—and found the frightful reality of my situation!—Oh, gracious [illegible]" continued Mr. N——, clasping his [illegible] have I done

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on 08 April, 2017

bring him round :---and, in the full anticipation of seeing him disabused of the ridiculous notion he had taken into his head, I promised to see him the first thing in the morning, and took my departure. After quitting the house, I could not help laughing immoderately at the recollection of the scene I had just witnessed; and Mrs. M——, who happened to be passing on the other side of the street, and observed my involuntary risibility, took occasion to spread an illnatured rumour, that I was in the habit of "making myself merry at the expense of my patients!"---I foresaw, that should this "crick in the neck" prove permanent, I stood a chance of listening to innumerable conceits of the most whimsical and paradoxical kind imaginable---for I knew N——'s natural turn to humour. It was inconceivable to me how such an extraordinary delusion could bear the blush of daylight, resist the evidence of his senses, and the unanimous simultaneous assurances of all who beheld him. Though it is little credit to me, and tells but small things for my self-control—I cannot help acknowledging, that at the bedside of my next patient, who was within two or three hours of her end, the surpassing absurdity of the "turned head" notions glared in such ludicrous extremes before me, that I was nearly bursting a blood-vessel with endeavours to suppress a perfect peal of laughter!

About eleven o'clock the next morning, I paid N—— a second visit. The door was opened as usual by his black servant, Nambo; by whose demeanour I saw that something or other extraordinary awaited me. His sable swollen features, and dancing white eye balls, shewed that he was nearly bursting with laughter. "He---he--he!" he chuckled, in a sort of *sotto voce*, "him massa head turned!---him back in front! him waddle!---he---he---he!"--and he twitched his clothes---jerking his jacket, and pointing to his breeches, in a way that I did not understand. On entering the room where N——, with one of his favourite silent smoking friends, (M——, the late well-known counsel,) were sitting at breakfast, I encountered a spectacle which nearly made me expire with laughter. It is almost useless to attempt describing it on paper --yet I will try. Two gentlemen sat opposite each other at the breakfast table, by the fire: the one with his face to me was Mr. M—— ; and N—— sat with his back towards the door by which I entered. A glance at the former sufficed to shew me, that he was sitting in tortures of suppressed risibility. He was quite red in the face---his features were swelled and puffy--and his eyes fixed strainingly on the fire, as though in fear of encountering the ludicrous figure of his friend. They were averted from the fire, for a moment, to welcome my entrance---and then re-directed thither with such a painful effort---such a comical air of compulsory seriousness---as, added to the preposterous fashion after which poor N—— had chosen to dress himself completely overcame me. The thing was irresistible; and my utterance of that peculiar choking sound, which indicates the most strenuous effort to suppress one's risible emotions, was the sun witting signal for each of us bursting into a long and loud shout of laughter. It was in vain that I bit my under lip almost till it brought blood, and that my eyes strained till the sparks flashed from them, in the vain attempt to cease laughing; in full before me sate the exciting cause of it, in the shape of N——, his head supported by the palm of his left hand, with his elbow propped against the side of the arm-chair. The knot of his neck-kerchief was tied, with its customary formal precision, back at the nape of his neck; his coat and waistcoat were buttoned down his back;---and his trowsers, moreover, to match the novel fashion, buttoned behind, and, of course, the hinder parts of them bulged out ridiculously in front!---Only to look at the coat-collar fitting under the chin, like a stiff military stock—the four tail buttons of brass glistening conspicuously before, and the front parts of the coat buttoned carefully over his back- the compulsory handiwork of poor Nambo!

N——, perfectly astounded at our successive shouts of laughter—for we found it impossible to stop—suddenly rose up in his chair, and, almost inarticulate with fury, demanded what we meant by such extraordinary behaviour. This fury, however, was all lost on *me;* I could only point, in an ecstasy of laughter, al- bordering on frenzy, to his novel mode as my apology. He stamped his foot, s of imprecations against us, and bell, ordered the servant to door. The most violent expend their f the same M—— ted

of a hen that had lost one of its wing! That henceforward he should be compelled to crawl, crab-like, through life, all ways at once, and none in particular. He could not conceive, he said, which was the nearest way from one given point to another; in short, that all his sensations and perceptions were disordered and confounded. His situation, he said, was an admirable commentary on the words of St. Paul—"But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind." He could not conceive how the arteries and veins of the neck could carry and return the blood, after being so shockingly twisted---or "how the wind-pipe went in," affording a free course to the air through its distorted passage. In short, he said, he was a walking lie! Curious to ascertain the *consisteney* of this anomalous state of feeling, I endeavoured once more to bring his delusion to the test of simple sensasion, by placing one hand on his nose, and the other on his breast, and asking him which was which, and whether both did not lie in the same direction; he wished to know why I persisted in making myself merry at his expense. I repeated the question, still keeping my hands in the same position; but he suddenly pushed them off, and asked me, with indignation, if I was not ashamed to keep his head looking over his shoulder in that way-- accompanying the words with a shake of the head, and a sigh of exhaustion, as if it had really been twisted round into the wrong direction. "Ah!" he exclaimed, after a pause, "if this unnatural state of affairs should prove permanent—hem!---I'll put an end to the chapter!—He—he—he! He he--he!" he continued, bursting suddenly into one of those short abrupt laughs, which I have before attempted to describe. "He---he---he! how d---d odd!" We both asked him, in surprise, what he meant, for his eyes were fixed on the fire in apparently a melancholy mood.

"He---he---he! exquisitely odd, by G --! He—he—he!" After repeated enquiries, he disclosed the occasion of his unusual cachinnations.

"I've just been thinking," said he, "suppose---He, he, he!---suppose it was to come to pass that I should be *hanged*—he, he, he! God forbid, by the way; but, suppose I should, how old Ketch would be puzzled!---my face looking one way, and my tied hands and arms pointing another! How the crowd would stare! He, he, he! And suppose," pursuing the train of thought, "I were to be publicly whipped---how I could superintend operations! And how the devil am I to ride on horseback, eh? with my face to the tail, or—to the mane? In short what is to become of me? I am, in effect, shut out from society!"

"You have only to *walk circumspectly*," said M——; "and as for *back* biters—hem."

"That's odd—very—but impertinent," replied the hypochondriac, with a mingled expression of chagrin and humour.

"Come, come, N——, don't look so steadily on the dark side of things," said I.

"The *dark* side of things?" he enquired—"I think it is the *back*-side of things I am compelled to look at"

"Look forward to better days, said I.

"*Look forward*, again! What nonsense!" he replied, interrupting me; "impossible! How can I *look forward*? My life will henceforth be spent in wretched *retrospectives!*" and he could not help smiling at the conceit. Having occasion during the conversation to use his pocket-handkerchief, he suddenly reached his hand behind as usual, and was a little confused to find that the usual position of his coat-pocket required that he should take it from before! This I should have conceived enough to put an end to his delusion, but I was mistaken.

"Ah? it will take some time to reconcile me to this new order of things—but practice—practice, you know!" It was amazing to me, that his sensations, so contradictory to the absurd crotchet he had taken into his head, did not convince him of his error, especially when so frequently compelled to act in obedience to long accustomed impulses. As, for instance, on my rising to go, he suddenly started from his chair, shook my hands, and accompanied me to the door, as if nothing had been the matter.

"Well now! What do you think of that?" said I, triumphantly.

"Ah—ah!" said he, after a puzzled pause, "but you little know the effort it cost me!"

* * * * *

He did not persevere long in the absurd way of putting on his clothes which I have just described; but even after he had discontinued it, he alleged his opinion to be, that the front of his clothes ought to be with his face! I might relate many similar fooleries springing from this notion of his turned head, but sufficient has been said already to give the reader a clear idea of the general character of such delusions. My subsequent interviews with him, while under this unprecedented hallucination, were similar to the two which I have attempted to describe. The fit lasted happened luckily to recollect resorted to by a physician, in the case abroad, who fancied into greater dimenbody beside; and

disposed for action; Mr. S——of——Hospital, Dr ——, and myself, all standing round it, adjusting the jars, chains, &c.; and Nambo busily engaged in laying bare his master's neck, N—— all the while eyeing our motions with excessive trepidation. I had infinite difficulty in getting his consent to one preliminary—the bandaging of his eyes. I succeeded, however, at last, in persuading him to undergo the operation blindfolded, in assuring him that it was essential to success; for that if he was allowed to see the application of the conductor to the precise spot requisite, he might start, and occasion its apposition to a wrong place! The *real* reason will be seen presently, the great manœuvre could not have been practised but on such terms; for how could I give his head a sudden twist round at the instant of his receiving the shock, if he saw what I was about? I ought to have mentioned that we also prevailed upon him to sit with his arms pinioned, so that he was completely at our mercy. None of us could refrain from an occasional titter at the absurdity of the solemn farce we were playing---fortunately, however, unheard by N——. At length, Nambo being turned out, and the doors locked, lest, seeing the trick, he might disclose it subsequently to his master, we commenced operations. S—— worked the machine—round, and round, and round, whizzing—sparkling—crackling—till the jar was moderately charged; it was then conveyed to N——'s neck, Dr——using the conductor. N——, on receiving a tolerably smart shock, started out of his chair, and I had not time to give him the twist I had intended. After a few moments, however, he protested that he felt "something loosened" about his neck, and was easily induced to submit to another shock considerably stronger than the former. The instant the rod was applied, to his neck, I gave the head a sudden excruciating wrench towards the left shoulder, S- — striking him, at the same moment, a smart blow on the crown. Poor N——!---"Thank God!" we all exclaimed, as if panting for breath.

"I---i---s it all over?" stammered N—— faintly--quite confounded with the effects of the threefold remedy we had adopted.

"Yes---thank God, we have at last brought your head round again, and your face looks forward now as heretofore!" said I.

"O, remove the bandage---remove it! Let my own eyesight behold it!---Bring me a glass!"

"As soon as the proper bandages have been applied to your neck, Mr N——."

"What, eh---a *second* pudding, eh?"

"No, merely a broad band of dyachlym plaster, to prevent --hem---the contraction of the skin," said I. As soon as that was done, we removed the handkerchiefs from his eyes and arms.

"Oh, my God, how delightful!" he exclaimed, rising and walking up to the mirror over the mantel-piece. "Ecstasy! All really right again"—

"My dear N——, do not, I beg, do not work your neck about in that way, or the most serious disarrangement of the- -the parts," said I---

"Oh, it's so, is it? Then I'd better get into bed at once, I think, and you'll call in the morning."

I did, and found him in bed. "Well, how does all go on this morning?" I enquired.

"Pretty well--middling," he replied, with some embarrassment of manner. "Do you know, Doctor, I've been thinking about it all night long---and I strongly suspect"---His serious air alarmed me--I began to fear that he had discovered the trick. "I strongly suspect—hem—hem"—he continued.

"*What?*" I enquired, rather sheepishly.

"Why, that it was my *brains* only that were turned---and---that--that---most ridiculous piece of business"---

"Why, to be sure, Mr N——" * * * and he was so ashamed about it, that he set off for the country immediately, and among the glens and mountains of Scotland, endeavoured to forget that ever he dreamed that HIS HEAD WAS TURNED.

LYELL'S GEOLOGY. *

IT would be difficult to name any other department of science which has undergone such decided improvement, within the last twenty years, as the very interesting branch of physical investigation which forms the subject of the volume before us. United within a few years, this department of knowledge, which is so immediately connected with the mineral riches of our country, was mystified by the theories of a few dogmatists, who took upon themselves to decide that the various strata which compose the crust of the earth ought not to be investigated, without assuming that we must limit the antiquity of our planet to the æra supposed to be assigned by the Hebrew historian. It was taught *ex cathedra*, that Cosmogony was a necessary adjunct of Geology; and but for the establishment of the London Geological Society, which rescued this important and beautiful field of research from the hands of schoolmen, we should never to this day have witnessed the substitution of practical observation and the registry of facts, in lieu of crude hypotheses invented to support some preconceived theory.

Mr. LYELL is evidently one of the new school; and, so far as we have had an opportunity of looking over his first volume, a worthy well as a distinguished disciple of a school ology which has now taken the lead hout Europe.

order to arrive at practical utility—to point out the thickness and inclination of the different mineral strata, and thus prevent a vast sacrifice of capital and labour in mining operations, it is requisite that an immense number of observations should be made *in situ* instead of determining, in the cabinet, as was formerly the case, how the order of superposition and inclination *ought to be* in the bowels of the earth. It is this collection and comparison of facts and observations, which distinguishes the volume before us. In one respect the work is not put together in the best possible from; it is somewhat too discursive for the geological student; but it is perhaps more likely to become popular from that very defect.

After an historical review of the progress of Geology down to the present period, and some just reflections on the inutility of indulging in mere hypotheses concerning the original nucleus of our planet, or the formation of the lower strata, called primary rocks, the author observes—

"It would be idle to controvert, by reference to modern analogies, the conjectures of those who think they can ascend in their retrospect to the origin of our system. Let us, therefore, consider what changes the crust of the globe suffered after the consolidation of that ancient series of rocks to which we have adverted. Now, there is evidence that, before our secondary strata were formed, those of older date (from the old red sand-stone to the coal inclusive) were fractured and contorted, and often thrown into vertical positions. We cannot enter here into the geological details by which it is demonstrable, that at an epoch extremely remote, some parts of the carboniferous series were lifted above the level of the sea, others sunk to greater depths beneath it, and the former, being no longer protected by a covering of water, were partially destroyed by currents and the waves of the sea, and supplied matter for newer horizontal beds. These were stranded on the truncated edges of the submarine portions of the more ancient series, and the fragments included in the more modern conglomerates still retain their fossil shells and corals, so as to enable us to determine the parent rocks from whence they were derived.† By such remodelling of the surface the small islands of the first period increased in size, and new land was introduced into northern regions, consisting partly of primary and volcanic rocks, and partly of the newly raised carboniferous strata. Among other proofs that earthquakes were then governed by the same laws which now regulate the subterranean forces, we find that they were restrained within limited areas, so that the site of Germany was not agitated while that of some parts of England was convulsed. The older rocks, therefore, remained in some cases undisturbed at the bottom of the anci- in this case the strata of succeeding epoch were deposited upon them in conformable position. By reference to groups largely developed on the continent, but which, are some of them entirely wanting, and others feebly represented in our own country, we find that the apparent interruption in the chain of events between the formation of our coal and the lias arises merely from local deficiency in the suite of geological monuments.‡ § During the great interval which separated the formation of these groups, new species of animals and plants made their appearance, and in their turn became extinct; volcanos broke out, and were at length exhausted; rocks were destroyed in one region, and others accumulated elsewere, while in the mean time, the geographical condition of the northern hemisphere suffered material modifications. Yet the sea still extended over the greater part of the area now occupied by the lands which we inhabit, and was even of considerable depth in many localities where our highest mountain-chains now rise. The vegetation, during a part at least of this new period (from the lias to the equatorial zone.) These islands appear to have been drained by rivers of considerable size, which were inhabited by crocodiles and gigantic oviparous reptiles, both herbivorous and carnivorous, belonging for the most part to extinct genera. Of the contemporary inhabitants of the land, we have as yet acquired but scanty information: but we know that there were flying reptiles, insects, and small insectivorous mammifora, allied to the opossum. In further confirmation of the opinion that countries of considerable extent now rose above the sea in the temperate zone, we may mention the discovery of a large estuary formation in the south-west of England, of higher antiquity than the chalk, containing terrestrial plants and freshwater testacea, tortoises, and large reptiles,—in a word, such an assemblage as the Delta of the Ganges, or a large river in a hot climate, might be expected to produce."

Mr. LYELL is of opinion that a considerable lapse of ages intervened between the deposi-

* Principles of eology; being an attempt to plain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, reference to causes now in operation. By C. Lyell Esq. F.R.S. In 2 vols, vol. I. London, 1830.

† Thus, for example, on the banks of the Avon, in, the Bristol coal-field, the dolomitic coglomerate, a rock of an age intermediate between the carboniferous series and the lias, rests on the truncated edges of the coal and mountain limestone, and contains rolled and angular fragments of the latter, in which are seen the characteristic mountain limestone fossils. For accurate sections illustrating the disturbances which rocks of the carboniferous series underwent before the newer red sandstone was formed, the reader should consult the admirable memoir on the Southwestern Coal district of England, by Dr. Buckland and Mr. Conybeare, Geol. Trans. vol. i., second series.

‡ In many parts of Germany, the newer red sandstone, and other rocks of about the same age, lie in conformable strata on the coal. In some districts, as in the Thurgerwald, among others there is an immense series of formations intervening between the coal and the lias; one of these groups, called the *muschelkalkasteit*, which seems to have no existence in England, is of great thickness and full of organic remains. See Professor Sedgwick's Memoir on the Geological relations and internal structure of he Magnesian Limestone, &c. Geol. Trans., second series, vol iii., part 1, p. 121.

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tion of those rocks which constitute the secondary series, from the lower sandstone and mountain limestone to the more recent chalk, and the period when the tertiary beds were deposited; or else, that some grand convulsion of the earth took place, by which the relative position of the earth in its orbit became deranged, and its temperature materially altered. Whether these important changes were brought about through the instrumentality of a comet entering the earth's orbit, or by the force of volcanic agency, it is impossible to determine, and unimportant to inquire.

Alluding to the generally-received opinion of the interior of the earth being still in a state of incandescence, and that the entire strata may be considered only as a nut-shell or crust covering this mass of ignited matter, but which is supposed to undergo a gradual refrigeration in proportion to the distance from the centre, the author remarks—

"But, without entering, into farther discussion on the merits of the hypothesis of gradual reefrgeration, let us hope that experiments will continue to be made, to ascertain whether there be internal heat in the globe, and what laws may govern its distribution. When its existence has been incontrovertibly established, it will be time to inquire whether it be subject to secular variations. Should these also be confirmed, we may begin to indulge speculations respecting the cause, but let us not hastily assume that it has reference to the original formation of the planet, with which it might be as unconnected as with its final dissolution. In the mean time, we know that great changes in the external configuration of the earth's crust have at various times taken place, and we may affirm that they *must* have produced *some effect* on climate. The extent of their influence ought therefore, to form a primary object of inquiry, more especially as there seems an obvious coincidence between the æras at which the principal accessions of land in high latitudes were made, and the successive periods when the diminution of temperature was most decided."

Mr. Lyell differs also from preceding geologists with regard to the progressive order that has been supposed to exist in the organic remains found in the lower series of the secondary rocks, and those of the more recent strata. But we think the evidence he brings forward is not sufficient to support the premises.

The most interesting and most valuable portion of Mr. Lyell's labours, is the great mass of facts he has collected together relative to the changes that have taken place in remote ages, and are in still constant operation, through the agency of running water, in excavating vallies and transporting the alluvium to the mouths of large rivers; and also by the destructive action of the ocean [redacted] large masses of land on certain points [redacted] and depositing the materials in some adjacent district. Without the incontestible evidence which is here brought forward, we could hardly have credited to what extent changes on the earth's surface, and particularly on the sea coas, have been brought about by the mechanical agency of running water. This part of the subject acquires peculiar interest in an island like Great Britain, where the work of marine dilapidation both on the eastern and the southern coast is going on to a very considerable extent. On the other hand, in many districts, from the joint action of currents in transporting and depositing alluvial soil, many large tracts of land have been, and many more might be wrested from the dominion of the sea, at the mouths of rivers and estuaries, if greater attention were paid to this important branch of the science.

But the extent of diluvial agency in this country bears a very slight proportion to the changes produced by the joint action of water and volcanic agency in other parts of the world. With the following extract, connected with the changes going on in the vallies of the great rivers in North America, we must conclude this slight notice of a valuable book.

"The frequent fluctuations in the direction of river-courses, and the activity exerted by running water in various parts of the basin of the Mississippi, are partly, perhaps, to be ascribed to the co-operation of subvarious parts of the surface. So late as the year 1812, the whole valley, from the mouth of the Ohio to that of the St. Francis, including a front of three hundred miles, was convulsed to such a degree, as to create new islands in the river, and lakes in the alluvial plain, some of which were *twenty miles in extent*. We shall allude to this event when we treat of earthquakes, but may state here they happened exactly at the same time as the fatal convulsions of Caraccas; and the district shaken was nearly five degrees of latitude farther removed from the great centre of volcanic disturbance, than the basin of the Red River to which we before alluded.* When countries are liable to be so extensively and permanently affected by earthquakes, speculations concerning changes in their hydrographical features must not be made without regard to the igneous as well as the aqueous causes of the change. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the inequalities produced even by one shock, might render the study of the alluvial plain of the Mississippi at future period, most perplexing to a geologist who should reason on the distribution of transported materials, without being aware that the configuration of the country had varied materially during the time when the excavating or removing power of the river was greatest. The region convulsed in 1812, of which New Madrid was the centre, exceeded in length the whole basin of the Thames, and the shocks were connected with active volcanos more distant from New Madrid than are the extinct craters of the Eyfel or of Auvergne from London. If, therefore, during the innumerable eruptions which formerly broke forth in succession in the parts of Europe last alluded to, the basin of the principal river of our island was frequently agitated, and the relative levels of its several parts altered (an hypothesis in perfect accordance with modern analogy,) the difficulties of some theorists might, perhaps, be removed; and they might no longer feel themselves under the necessity of resorting to catastrophes out of the ordinary course of Nature, when they endeavour to explain the alluvial phenomena of that district."

* Darby mentions beds of marine shells on the banks of Red River, which seem to indiscate that Lower Louisiana is of recent formation: its elevation, perhaps, above the sea, may have been due to the same series of earthquakes which continues to agitate equatorial America.

MISCELLANEA.

Kosciusko.—*(From the Reminiscenses of a Gentleman).*— I think it was about the beginning of the year 1796, when my esteemed friend Mr. Bush, of Great Ormond-street, informed me that the great Polish patriot, Kosciusko, had arrived at Sabloniere's Hotel, in Leicester-square. I presented myself on the following morning (Sunday) to that hero. I found him reclining on a sofa, dressed in black velvet, a bandage over his forehead, much emaciated, and unable to rise without assistance, but his eyes were full of fire and intelligence. He entered familiarly into conversation, showed me many presents from the most popular artists of the day, particularly a drawing by Mr. West. He told me that his stay in town was limited by the members of Government, and that many of the nobility and members of the Opposition had visited him that morning, particularly the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Fox. Twenty years afterwards, at the pressing invitation of Mr. West, I visited his gallery, where my eye was arrested by his picture of Kosciusko "This is Kosciusko," for you were never here before, and the painting has never been out of the premises." I related then my interview with Kosciusko. Mr. West made a long pause; and addressed my wife, who was present, with peculiar emphasis, in nearly the following words: "Your husband, Madam, has made that picture of great value to me. I painted it some years after I saw the General, merely from recollection, and having made no sketch at the time, I have strong reasons for recollecting my interview with Kosciusko.—Beyond the pleasure of seeing that truly great man, my mind was filled with admiration on witnessing the approach and salutation of the Duke of Bedford. I had not until that moment, a perfect notion of masculine beauty, softened by the soul."

The Marchioness of Conyngham and the Crown Jewels.—A well known correspondent of the *Times*, who rejoices in the name of "Radical," describes the recovery of some valuable pearls from the Marchioness of Conyngham, to whom they had been given by the late King. The pearls formed, it seems, part of the jewels which belong to the Crown (not to the individual Monarch), and are the hereditary property of the head of the government. With these pearls was returned a jewel that formerly belonged to the Princess Charlotte and which had also been presented to the Marchioness by George the Fourth. The latter was sent back as being the private property of the doner, and consequently at his sole disposal. The jewels alluded to—which are said to be worth 40,000*l.*—were restored the writer says, in consequence of a formal intimation, that as Crown property they could not be alienated; and they are now in the possesst of the Queen. There was a story current about three weeks ago—perhaps an incorrect edition of Radical's—that an investigation had taken place before the Privy Council touching the disappearance not of certain Crown jewels, but of certain jewels of the crown, which were said to have been abstracted from the regal diadem, and false stones substituted, the real ones having been gifted away. It was added that Sir William Knighton had been subjected to an examination before the Privy Council respecting checks to a very large amount drawn by the late King a few days before his death, the produce of which was unaccounted for. We heard the rumour at the time, but it seemed to bear so few marks of probability about it that we did not think it worthy of notice. It is the necessary consequence of the system of universal mystification that is kept up in our free and popular country, that numerous hints and surmises are made and believed, to the disadvantage of individuals, which under a system of openness and candour might be met by ready refutation. The stories of the checks, of the pearls, and of the false stones, may turn out to rest on the same uncertain foundation. It is a curious proof of the inveteracy of the mystifying system, that even "Radical," bold as he is can only talk of "a certain lady," and "a late favourite;" and the *Times* refers to the letter as "touching on a delicate subject," and as one whose statements "are repeated in *those* circles whose censures may seriously affect *those* who are accused." Delightfully unmeaning generalisms! What wrong did the Marchioness of Conyngham commit in taking one pearl necklace from the King, more than another? What Marchioness in the kingdo would not have taken forty thousand pou worth of jewels from the late King, o other King? If blame there be, let the of George the Fourth bear it. "R speaks of the lownees of the Marchioness's as excusing her love of wealth. This whimsical argument for one who assumes a signature. We believe that in love of wealt the high and low are not very different,—or rather, that in the highest the affection is more intense than in the lowest.

The theatre at Algiers will be opened towards the end of January. The saloon is built at the expence of the Government, which grants besides an annual sum of 90,000 francs. By a very strange clause it is stipulated, they say, that the Italian Opera only shall be represented. We are assured that the French manager has received offers from respectable Moors of the country, who are disposed to raise among them funds for this undertaking. Civilization makes rapid progress under the administration of General Clausel. It was not expected to see so many Arabs directors of the theatre. They are disposed to frequent it, for in compliance with their wishes, a row of boxes, with gratings and curtains, will be exclusively reserved for the Moorish and Turkish ladies who may wish to see without being seen.

A dreadful libel on our fair favourite, Vestris, and on good taste, appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday, purporting to be a copy of the Address spoken by her on the opening of the Olympic Theatre. Who the perpetrator of this piece of villainous doggrel, which would disgrace the ballad-mongers of Long-lane or Seven Dials, may be, we know not. We cannot, however suffer the public to believe that a lady of such *pure* taste and highly-intellectual endowments as Madame Vestris would disgrace the opening of her theatre and blight her fair hopes of fame by reciting such abominable trash. We have therefore obtained a correct copy of the address actually spoken by Madame, and here present it to our readers:

Well, here I am---a Manager at Last,
In this new scene my busy part is cast;
Just now you'll find that "all the world's a stage,"
And fearful dramas do the times presage;
Accounts from Russia state, there's no controul,
That Revolution spreads from *Pole* to *Pole*
But mark, though strife and discord rage afar,
At home we have a *Theatre of War*;
You see a change of Ministry is here,
And I the Leader of the House appear;
Still let your voices now at once denote
If I'am your choice---I put it to the vote;
The question here---above, around, below---
Will you support my measures?---Aye or No?
I hold my office then with your permission---
Nem. con 'tis carried---there's no opposition;
No factious party therefore will insist
I should retire upon the pension list;
So here, as Premier, I'll myself intrench,
In hopes each seat will be a *Treasury Bench*.
Although I am not skill'd in these pursuits,
I've raised a company of good recruits,
And will to-night present them all to you,
My famed Invincibles in grand review.
I've lately learn'd the art of self-defence;
They tell me that I make no vain pretence,
That others 'gainst themselves a war are waging.
Nor dare engage a lady---*so engaging*.
And being Manager, I can't do less
Then wear, of course, the managerial dress;
"Will that," you ask me, "give your house repute."
Aye, any dress except---a *Chancery suit*.
"And then, what plays will entertain the town,
Will bring as much to profit as renown?
Shall stern Thalia, with her bowl and dagger,
Sigh, weep, despair, and groan, rave, rant, and swagger,
Then, madly die by red-hot cinder slaughter.
Devoted to the gods, like *Cato's daughter!*"
Hold, hold your cry, from such poetic flights!
That's Tragedy! Beware of Patent Rights!
How! shall the wisdom of the master-mind
To two dull schools for ever be confined?
Shall his bold characters, where Nature lives,
Have none but Patent Representatives?
Only conceive, the drama-catering troop
Serve patent Shakspeare up like patent *soup*;
Hash up old plays, then tell us with a boast,
That though we make a broil, they rule the roast.
Well, we shall fry, let me appeal to you,
May manage yet to put them in a stew.
Let dance and song, though humble are their claims,
Establish here our new *Olympic games*;
"Nought else," methinks they cry, "or else we'll fine her,
And she must sing her ballads in a *minor*."
Egad! I'll bet these lords a handsome wager,
That I shall prove a match for any *major*.
I pray you harbour not the thought appalling,
That in th' *Olympic* realms *the stars are falling*.

TO THE GALLERY.

Ye gods on high, who rule our destinies,
Your taste divine may all our efforts please;

TO THE BOXES.

And ye who hold a middle state of glory,
When hearing us, ne'er be in purgatory;

TO THE PIT.

And in the pit below, the critics' ground,
Let not an evil spirit there be found;
Then we it will be seen, by crowded nights,
To public favour have our Patent Rights.

The Vice-Roy of Egypt is using the most strenuous exertions to improve and civilize the country over which he presides. Works on an immese scale are carrying on at Alexandria, principally under the direction of M. de Cerety, a French engineer. The navy appears to be a chief object of the Vice Roy's attention. Steam-engines are employed to clear the port of the mud which prevented the ships from entering, and deep canals have been dug capable of receiving three-deckers. Extensive sheds have been built to protect the timber, and numerous workshops have been erected within a short time, where native workmen are instructed by the French artisans. These native workmen are not deficient in ability, and some of them are capable of working without guides after eight months' lessons. A ship of the line of eighty guns, a frigate of sixty, and several small brigs, go out of po twice a week to exercise the crews; but, ow to the officers belonging to different and the imperfect understandin between them and their gress has as yet been

When Dr. Frankli Prussia to lend hi "Pray Doctor," s object you mean

In Madagascar and Ceylon, religion is making a striking progress. In Persia and Bengal there is a large and daily increasing number of Christians. The King of Siam continues towards them the protection and encouragement which they have enjoyed in his dominions above a century. He is attached to the French missionaries, and declares that he sees with the greatest pleasure the success of their exertions. He has appointed several of the converts to important employments. Many of the Siamese have abandoned idolatry. The King of Ligor, a sort of satrap under the Siamese monarchy, treats the Christians with similar favour. He is a prince of considerable acomplishments.—*Monthly Review.*

We copied a few days ago, from a Morning Paper, an account of the new settlement of Fernando Po, which we have since been assured was highly erroneous. It would appear from what has been stated to us by persons who have resided at Fernando Po, that the climate is much more healthy than that of Sierra Leone, and that there are many spots which, if cleared from the wood which now covers them would be almost, if not quite, as healthy as in a European climate. The fever which carried off so many of the persons who were sent out under the Governor, Colonel Nicholls, is said to have been brought from Sierra Leone, and to have had nothing in common with the known diseases of the Island. We do not pretend to offer an opinion as to the correctness of this statement; but, as we have ascertained from positive information, that the situation of Fernando Po is much preferable as a settlement to Sierra Leone, for putting down the slave trade, we may express a hope that advantage will be taken of that circumstance.

There is at this time on the coast of Africa a British squadron, for the purpose of checking the slave trade, which is said to cost the country nearly 150,000*l.* per annum, but which notwithstanding this great cost, does not by any means answer public expectation, as the chief business of the slave trade is carried on in the rivers, where the ships cannot reach the offenders, or during calms, when they are equally unable to act. It has been proposed to Government to recall this squadron, and t place instead, at the disposition of the Governor of Fernando Po, a small squadron of steam vessels, which would be able, at a cost of about one half of what is now paid, to enter the rivers and creeks, and to act during calms against the wretches who continue to carry on the slave trade in that quarter. Such an experiment in the cause of humanity is well worth trying, and we hope that it will not be neglected.

It has been mentioned to us as curiously illustrative of what may be done by prudent intervention with the chiefs on the coast of Africa who supply the slave dealers, that, in one instance a chief who used to supply several hundred unhappy beings annually to the slave vessels from the Havannah, has been induced to abandon the trade in human flesh, and to employ his people in collecting palm oil, gold dust, and elephants' teeth, by which he finds himself a gainer to a much greater extent than by selling them to the whites. This person who resides within a day's journey of the Government-house at Fernando Po, has sworn allegiance to the King of England, and has not only scrupulously abstained from slave-dealing himself, but has also used his influence with other chief to induce them to abandon that infamous traffic.

If the climate of Fernando Po be not really so unhealthy as it has been represented to be, it becomes a duty to continue the settlement, and to place at the disposal of the Governor the means of repressing the traffic which the Government and people of this country hold in such abhorrence. It is difficult, however, to collect any satisfactory information on this subject, on account of the prejudice which hangs over the statements made by the respective partisans of the rival establishments of Fernando Po and Sierra Leone. The examination of Colonel Nicholls before the Committee of the House of Commons will, however when published enable us to form an opinion of the merits of the subject.---*The Courier, Jan. 5.*

Society.—A large establishment has been projected at Paris for the purpose of enabling any individuals, by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than 30*l.*) to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes, and washing; the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard play, conversation, &c. The whole der the management of a commit themselves. The prospectus the expectation admission *zette.*

A G